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bring in about \$300,000,000 a year. The remainder (\$1,750,000,000) was raised by a loan. There was some anxiety at first as to the probable success of a loan of such huge dimensions, but on November 27, ten days after it was opened, the chancellor of the exchequer was able to announce that it had all been subscribed. It was, he said, the largest ever made in the history of the world for any purpose and the promptness with which it was taken could be regarded as a justification of the measures which the government had adopted.

JAMES W. GARNER.

*A History of French Public Law.* By JEAN BRISSAUD. Translated by James W. Garner. (Boston: Little, Brown and Company. 1915. Pp. lviii + 581.)

This work forms Volume IX of the Continental Legal History Series published under the auspices of the Association of American Law Schools. The *History of French Private Law* by the same author has already been translated, so that the English-speaking public is now in possession of the complete treatise of Brissaud on the institutions of his country.

After an editorial preface by Professor Freund and two extended introductions by Professor Hazeltine and Professor Willoughby, the reader will not fail to appreciate in advance the importance of this contribution to political science, consequently the reputation of the author as an investigator of legal history need not be reestablished in this brief review. Suffice it to say that we have to do with a work of recognized distinction since the date of its original publication in 1904. Coming after a series of investigators equally prominent in their day, Brissaud presents the accumulated results of the long scientific inquiry of others as well as himself.

The period covered extends from the Roman conquest of Gaul to the French Revolution, with the usual divisions into the Frankish epoch, the feudal period, and the period of monarchy. No reclassification of these phenomena can well be made at present, but the author has done well to treat the constitutional history of the church in one continued story through the whole period. This permits the student to gain perspective for the detailed work of Luchaire and others on the early monarchy. In the ordinary teaching of mediaeval history not enough attention is given to the church as a great fiscal institution, but the combined array of text and references in this work

will make that task easier. The topical method does not apply quite as well to this history of legislation or administration, but the transitions from one period to another are suitably indicated.

The volume may be described as a great arsenal of established facts fortified behind an enormous amount of literature. The textbook plan of short sections and frequent subheads does not contribute to the ease of reading, but as a work of reference, both for compact statements and for citations from the authors and sources, this volume is a treasure. The notes occupy more than one-third of the space and consist chiefly of solid authorities rather than discussions left over from the text. The labors of the translator in this part of the work must have been exacting, hence one is disinclined to comment that the constant use of the numerals instead of the century, as "in the 1700's," is a convenient mode of speech, but one which has hardly become naturalized in English print. Teachers of European history and institutions have been laid under obligation by all concerned in the publication of this series.

J. M. VINCENT.

*War: Its Conduct and Legal Results.* By T. BATY AND J. H. MORGAN. (New York: E. P. Dutton and Company. 1915. Pp. xxviii, 578.)

*Manual of Emergency Legislation . . . Passed and Made in Consequence of the War.* Edited by ALEXANDER PULLING. (London: H. M. Stationery Office. 1914. Pp. xi. 572.)

Until the publication of this work of joint authorship there was no adequate consideration of the full effect of war on the laws of England. Volumes on war in international law were, of course, legion, and the outbreak of the present conflict brought forth a flood of books concerned with the effect of the war on commercial transactions. But in the present volume, with a consistent division of subject matter, Dr. Baty reconsiders the effect of the war on private law, as well, if not better than has been done by anyone else, and Professor Morgan has written an admirable treatise on a hitherto untouched subject—war measures and the English constitution. Chief interest will probably attach to this portion of the volume.

Professor Morgan deals first with the relations between the Crown and the subject. "Whether a state of war exists within British terri-